

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS AND DEPENDENCIES

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 71	Law No. 71-1060	12nm	Assumed to apply to all French dependencies.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 71	Decree		Straight baselines for French Guiana.
	Sep 72	Decree No. 77-1067		Straight baselines for Mayotte.
	Sep 72	Decree No. 77-1068		Straight baselines for St. Pierre and Miquelon.
	Jan 78	Decree No. 78-112		Straight baselines for French Southern and Antarctic Lands (Kerguelen Islands).
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 76	Law No. 76-655		Enabling legislation for 200nm zone.
	Feb 77	Decree No. 77-169	200nm	EEZ: St. Pierre and Miquelon.
	Feb 77	Decree No. 77-170	200nm	EEZ: French Guiana.
	Feb 78	Decree	200nm	EEZ: Kerguelen Islands.
	Feb 78	Various decrees	200nm	EEZ: New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna, Tromelin Islands, Glorious Archipelago, Clipperton, Juan de Nova, the Europa Bassas, Mayotte, Reunion, and French Southern and Antarctic Islands.
	Mar 78	Decree No. 78-276	200nm	EEZ: Guadeloupe.
	Mar 78	Decree No. 78-277	200nm	EEZ: Martinique.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 72	Agreement		St. Pierre and Miquelon: territorial sea boundary agreement with Canada EIF.
	Jan 80	Agreement		Wallis and Futuna Islands: maritime boundary agreement with Tonga EIF upon signature; actual demarcation ("by mutual agreement") yet to be completed.
	Apr 80	Agreement		Reunion: maritime boundary agreement with Mauritius EIF.
	Mar 81	Agreement		Martinique: maritime boundary agreement with St. Lucia EIF.
	Jan 83	Agreement		Kerguelen Islands and New Caledonia: maritime boundary agreement with Australia EIF.
	Jan 83	Agreement		Guadeloupe/Martinique: maritime boundary agreement with Venezuela EIF.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (Cont.)	Jan 83	Agreement		New Caladonia/Wallis and Futuna: maritime boundary agreement with Fiji signed.
	Oct 83	Agreement		French Guiana: maritime boundary agreement with Brazil EIF.
	Apr 84	Agreement		French Polynesia: agreement with UK (Pitcairn) EIF.
	Dec 88	Agreement		Guadeloupe and Martinique: agreement delimiting two boundaries with Dominica EIF.
	Aug 90	Agreement		French Polynesia: agreement with the Cook Islands EIF.
	Nov 90	Agreement		New Caledonia: agreement with Solomon Islands EIF.
	Jun 92	Court of Arbitration		Decision St. Pierre & Miquelon: maritime boundary delimited with Canada.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

1. AGREEMENT

TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY AGREEMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND FRANCE (ST.PIERRE AND MIQUELON)

The line which determines the limit of the territorial waters of Canada and the zones submitted to the fishery jurisdiction of France extends northward and westward in a series of eight connected straight lines joining the following points:

- Point (1) Equidistant 12 nm from L'Enfant Perdu (France) and Lamaline Shag Rock (Canada). Latitude 46°38'46"N., Longitude 55°54'12"W. approximately.
- Point (2) Equidistant from L'Enfant Perdu (France) and Lamaline Shag Rock and Otter Rock (Canada). Latitude 46°41'56"N., Longitude 55°58'57"W. approximately.
- Point (3) Equidistant from L'Enfant Perdu (France) and Otter Rock and Enfant Perdu (Canada). Latitude 46°48'10"N., Longitude 55°58'57"W. approximately.
- Point (4) The low water mark on the south-westernmost point on Enfant Perdu (Canada). Latitude 46°51'20"N., Longitude 56°05'30"W. approximately.
- Point (5) The low water mark on the west point of the south-westernmost island of the Little Green Island group. Latitude 46°51'36"N., Longitude 56°05'58"W. approximately.
- Point (6) The intersection of the French mid-channel line of 1907 with a line parallel to, and 3 miles distant from a line joining Green Island to Dantzig Point. Latitude 46°55'52"N., Longitude 56°07'47"W. approximately.
- Point (7) The intersection of the French mid-channel line of 1907 with the median line, equidistant from Bout du Nordet (France) and Little Plate Island (Canada). Latitude 47°06'02"N., Longitude 56°06'18" W. approximately.
- Point (8) Equidistant from Cap du Nid a l'Aigle (France) and Little Plate Island and the southwest Wolf Rock (Canada). Latitude 47°18'19"N. Longitude 56°15'18"W. approximately.

Point (9) The intersection of the French mid-channel line of 1907 with the outer limit of Canada's 12-mile territorial Sea. Latitude 47°21'54"N., Longitude 56°29'40"W. approximately.

2. ANALYSIS The analysis of the Canada-St. Pierre and Miquelon territorial sea boundary utilized DMAHC Chart N.O. 14340, 20th Edition, November 1943, revised November 11, 1972, and Canadian Hydrographic Service Chart 405, compiled in 1971. The territorial sea agreement and boundary delimitation were printed on the above Canadian chart.

The territorial sea boundary extends for a distance of 54.34 nm, with an average distance between the turning point of 6.79 nm. The average water depth at the turning points is 60.6 fathoms, with depths ranging from 35 to 160 fathoms.

Five of the territorial sea boundary turning points are equidistant from Canadian and French territory. Overall, the turning points are an average of 6.79 nm from Canadian territory and 7.62 nm from St. Pierre and Miquelon.

The southern terminus of the territorial sea boundary, Point 1, is located 12 nm equidistant from L'Enfant Perdu (France) 46°47'08"N., 56°06'48"W.) and Lamaline Shag Rock (Canada) (46°50'24"N., 55°49'40"W.).

Turning Point 2 is 9.30 nm equidistant from L'Enfant Perdu (France) and Lamaline Shag Rock and Otter Rock (46°51'00"N., 55°52'16"W.) (Canada). The distance between Point 1 and Point 2 is 3.16 nm.

Point 3 is 6.61 nm from Point 2 and 6.61 nm equidistant from L'Enfant Perdu (France) and Otter Rock and Enfant Perdu (Canada).

From Point 3 to Point 4 is a distance of 5.50 nm. Point 4 is not equidistant from French and Canadian territory; it is located at the low-water mark off the southwest point of Enfant Perdu, a Canadian islet. Petit Colombier, a French islet immediately north of Great Colombier, is 3.25 nm from Point 4 and is the nearest French territory.

Point 4 and 5 are separated by a distance of 0.35 nm. Point 5 is not equidistant from the two sovereignties, but is located at the low-water mark on the west point of the south-westernmost island of the Little Green Island group, which is Canadian. Petit Colombier, 3.18 nm southwest of Point 5, is the closest French islet.

The distance between Points 5 and 6 is 4.40 nm. Point 6 is not an equidistant site; it is located at the intersection of the French mid-channel line of 1907 with a line parallel to, and 3 nm west of, a line joining Green Island and Dantzic Point, Newfoundland. The nearest Canadian territory to Point 6 is 5.88 nm at a location a little north of Little Dantzic Cove. The French islet of Petit du Cap, north of Cap Perce, is 5.22 nm from Point 6.

Point 7 is 10.30 nm from Point 6, and is also 5.30 nm equidistant from Little Plate Island (Canada) and Bout du Nordet (47°04'43"N., 56°13'13"W.) (France). Point 7 also marks the intersection of the French mid-channel line of 1907 and the median line equidistant from the islands of Little Plate and Bout du Nordet.

It is 13.68 nm between Points 7 and 8. According to the annex to the agreement, Point 8 is equidistant from Cap du Nid a l'Aigle (variant name is Cap Miquelon) (France) and Little Plate Island and the southwest Wolf Rocks (Canada). An analysis of the Canadian and U.S. hydrographic charts reveals that it is Big Plate Island and not Little Plate Island that is the location which is equidistant from Point 8 on the Canadian side. Further, it is the southernmost Wolf Rocks, and not the southwest Wolf Rocks, which is another site on the Canadian side equidistant from Point 8. Point 8 is 10.30 nm from both Canadian and French territory.

The distance from Point 8 to Point 9 is 10.34 nm. Point 9 is not equidistant from French and Canadian territory; it is situated at the intersection of the French-mid-channel line of 1907 and the outer limit of Canada's 12nm territorial sea. The territorial sea is measured from the Canadian straight baseline which closes Hermitage Bay. Point 9 is 12.85 nm from southwest Wolf Rocks (Canada) and 14.50nm from Cap du Nid a l'Aigle (Cap Miquelon) (France).

Summary

The territorial sea boundary between St. Pierre and Miquelon (France) and Newfoundland (Canada) utilizes both the equidistance principle and negotiated locations in delimiting the 54.34 nm boundary. Five of the turning points are equidistant locations, whereas the other four points represent negotiated positions. Islands were both considered and ignored as locational factors in the boundary delimitation.